Numb. 453.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Auguſt 11. to Auguſt 18. 1737.

From the Daily-Gazetteer, *No.* 318.

Extract of a Letter written by Count Oſterman, *one of the* Ruſſian *Empreſs's Cabinet Miniſters, to the* Grand Vizir, *containing the Motives which influenced the* Czarina *to declare War againſt the* Turks.

THE Ottoman Porte ſeeing Ruſſia engaged in a heavy War, thought fit without the leaſt Reaſon to violate the Peace of 1700.

All Hoſtilities ſhould have ceaſed upon the Pacification concluded near Pruth, which put the Ottomans in Poſſeſſion of Aſoff, a City from very remote Times appertaining to Ruſſia.

But in 1713, the Tartars, Turks, and Beſhleis of Aſoff, made Irruptions into divers Ruſſian Provinces, burnt a great Number of Towns, Villages and Churches, with ſeveral Thouſands of other Houſes, maſſacred upwards of 2000 Inhabitants of thoſe Quarters, led away into Slavery 14,340 Men, and took off a Multitude of Horſes and Cattle, Houſhold Goods, and other Effects, to the Amount of more than 500,000 Rubles.

In 1714, the ſame Tartars and Beſhleis of Aſoff made the like Invaſions on the Coſſacks of the Don, &c.

In 1715, the Don Coſſacks were again ſet upon, while the Crim Tartars ravaged Sharcow and Iſom. Deli Soltan, Khan of Crimea's Son, over-run the Land about Czaritzin, where he exerciſed the horrideſt Cruelties imaginable, ruined the whole Country, took away all the People's Cattle and Goods, led into Slavery 1220 Tartar Families of Tabun and Jaſaffe, together with their Mirzas, and 1000 Families of other Tartars of Mirza El, and Soltan Mambec Mirza (all Subjects of Ruſſia, of a very long ſtanding.) And yet not herewith ſatisfied, he ſurpriſed Ajuc, Kan of the Calmucks, a Subject of the Ruſſian Empire, utterly ruined Multitudes of his Uluſſes, led away into Cuban 10,300 Calmuck Families from Jerzan and Embulluc, Vaſſals of Ruſſia ſince tranſplanted partly in Crimea, and partly towards the Dineper; where, by a manifeſt Infraction of the perpetual Peace-Treaty, they are ſtill detained.

In 1716, the like Exceſſes were repeated.

The very often repeated Repreſentations made on the Part of Ruſſia, as alſo the Letter written in the propereſt Terms by the Emperor Peter I. of happy Memory, to the Ottoman Sultan himſelf, to demand a ſpeedy Satisfaction, made ſuch ſmall Impreſſion on the Ottoman Porte, that ſhe renewed Hoſtilities, and the beforementioned Delli Sultan, with a very numerous Band of Tartars, Turks and Beſhleis of Aſoff, plundered and deſtroyed the whole circumjacent Country; and after having ſlaughtered infinite Numbers of People, not ſparing even Infants in the Cradle, carried off into Bondage more than 30,000 Perſons.

A ſecond Letter on this Subject from the Emperor Peter I. had no better Succeſs than the preceeding one.

The ſame Delli Sultan, in 1718, attempted to ſurprize the City of Czeraskoy, and killed a great Number of Coſſack, and Calmucks of Yurt, and made Slaves of many more.

The Hoſtilities continued encreaſing during the Year 1719, and the three ſucceeding Years.

At that Juncture thoſe generally known Troubles happened in Perſia, which Kingdom was reduced to a very great Extremity, by a general Revolt of the Augantzes and Leſginizes againſt the Shah their Sovereign: Which Revolters not only murder'd at Shamaki ſeveral Ruſſian Merchants, and ſeized their Effects, to the Value of more than a Million of Rubles, but they likewiſe formed the Deſign of attacking the old Ruſſian Provinces.

In order to chaſtiſe thoſe Rebels, and prevent any other Power from poſſeſſing the Coaſts of the Caſpian Sea, the Emperor Peter I. cauſed a Part of his Army to march into Perſia; and commanded his Reſident at Conſtantinople to give ample Information of the true Motives of that Expedition.

The Sublime Porte did however receive under her Protection the ſaid Rebels, who were the determined Enemies of Ruſſia, contrary to their Treaties both with the Perſians and Ruſſians.

Notwithſtanding all this, his Imperial Majeſty readily condeſcended to a Treaty, whereby were ſettled the Boundaries between the Ruſſian and Ottoman Empires, with reſpect to Perſia.

But the Porte ſeeing herſelf in Poſſeſſion of the Provinces which ſhe had occupied by Virtue of this Treaty, immediately paſſed the preſcribed Limits, ſeized on the City of Ardebil, and on divers other Places, as well in the Territory of Hamadan, as elſewhere, and even reſolved to poſſeſs herſelf of Iſpahan, the Capital of Perſia.

The Deſign upon Iſpahan having been fruſtrated through the Oppoſition of Aſhraff, the Porte found it to her Purpoſe to ſtrike up a ſeparate Peace with him, and leave to Ruſſia the whole Burden of the War againſt Aſhraff, who accordingly, on this his Peace with the Ottomans, immediately attacked the Ruſſian Troops in Ghilan; but was utterly defeated.

The Towns ſeized by the Turks, beyond what was due to them conformable to the Treaty made with Ruſſia, gave Occaſion for a new War between Shah Thamas and the Ottoman Porte.

Shah Thamas very ſtrenuouſly ſought the Aſſiſtance of Ruſſia: But his Imperial Majeſty, to avoid giving the Porte the leaſt Umbrage, did not enter into any Engagement with that Prince.

But the Ottoman Porte ſcrupled not concluding with him a ſeparate Peace, reſtoring to Shah Thamas the Provinces of Hamadan and Tauris.

Upon this his Imperial Majeſty, who never deſigned to make any Conqueſts in Perſia, made Peace with the Shah, and delivered up to him the Provinces of Ghilan, Aſtara, &c. not reſerving the other Places ſituate on the Borders of the Caſpian Sea, with any View whatever, but to hinder any Foreign Power from poſſeſſing them.

The

The Peace between the Ottoman Porte and Perſia, was preſently interrupted by freſh Miſunderſtandings, which terminated in open Hoſtilities.

On Occaſion of this new War, the Ottoman Porte thought proper to invite Ruſſia to concur with her to terminate the Troubles in Perſia. To which Ruſſia concurring, the Ottoman Porte dropt her firſt Demand, and told the Ruſſian Reſident that Ruſſia had nothing to do but to obſerve on her Side a perfect and exact Neutrality, while the Ottomans ſhould manage their Affairs in Perſia by Way of Arms.

Ruſſia far from diſagreeing in the leaſt from ſuch a Neutrality, gave the moſt convincing Proofs of the Diſpoſition ſhe was in to keep up a good Intelligence with the Porte: Who, after ſome bad Succeſs in this War, deviſed a frivolous pretext to reproach Ruſſia with a View of extending her Dominion from Shirwan to Georgia, and with her having made a ſecret League with the Perſians. Though this Surmiſe was without the leaſt Foundation, her Imperial Majeſty, the Czarina, being willing to take away from the Porte all Subject of Complaint or Diffidence, and to ſhew ſhe meant to take no Advantage in Perſia, reſtored to Perſia all thoſe places ſituate on the Coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, which formerly appertained to the Realm, on Condition only, that the ſaid places remain for ever under the Dominion of Perſia; and that in the future Treaty of Pacification between the Ottoman Porte and Perſia, her Imperial Majeſty ſhall be therein compriſed as a Friend to both the contracting Parties.

This is what relates to the Affairs of Perſia in general, and to the Ottomans Conduct with regard to that Kingdom; by which it will appear, that the Porte through her Procedure alone, has drawn on herſelf this tedious and deſtructive War.

On the other Hand, the Ottoman Porte's Conduct towards Ruſſia, relatively to the Perſian Affairs, has not at all differed from the Violences and open Hoſtilities exerciſed in this Empire's ancient Provinces.

Notwithſtanding her Imperial Majeſty continued giving the Porte Proofs of her good Intentions; particularly her Imperial Majeſty relieved and preſerved Ali Baſha, who was with his Troops reduced to the laſt Extremity in Ardebil; and after having delivered him thence, her Imperial Majeſty, thro' the pure Motive of Generoſity, cauſed his Charges to be defrayed as far as Aſtara, and convoyed to the very Borders of Turkey: She likewiſe ordered a kind Reception to be given to ſeveral Hundred of Turks, eſcaped from Bondage in Perſia and Usbec, cauſed them all to be plentifully entertained, and ſupplied them with whatever Neceſſaries they wanted, and had them conducted with a good Guard to their very Homes.

But the Porte was ſo little moved by this, and the Repreſentations made her from time to time, that the Invaſions made in 1723, by the Tartars, Turks, Biſhleis of Aſoff, in the Provinces of Pultowa and Mirogorod, againſt Backmut, and the Coſſacks of Don, ſeemed to ſurpaſs the preceeding ones in Cruelty and Barbarity.

The ſame Hoſtilities were continued in 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, and 1728, by the Biſhleis of Aſoff, and the Crim-Tartars, againſt the Coſſacks and the City Backmut, &c

And in the laſt named Year the Calmucks of the Botya Toyſha, and their Dependents, all antient Subjects of Ruſſia, after having plundered other Vaſſals of this Empire, retired into the Ottoman Dominions, and were there openly received, and are ſtill protected to this Day.

The like Invaſions were again repeated in 1729, 1730, 1731, and 1732, againſt the Don Coſſacks and the Caberdins, antient Subjects of Ruſſia.

In 1733, the Ottomans attacked Ruſſia, in a Manner yet far more perfidious.

Donduc Ombo, a Calmuck Chieftain, and the Ruſſian Empire's Subject, having near the Cloſe of 1732 highly diſobliged his Khan, and fearing his juſt Reſentment, withdrew into the Turks Territory; and though upon the Ruſſian Reſident's Repreſentations, the Porte repeatedly Promiſed not to give her Protection to the Deſerter, or his Followers, yet ſhe not only granted him open Protection, but even the Subjects of Turkey had Leave given them to joyn thoſe Rebels, and with them to make continual Irruptions into the Ruſſian Dominions, where they ravaged ſeveral Countries, plundered many Villages, ſlaughtered abundance of People, and dragged away ſeveral Thouſands of Captives.

Moreover Fetha Gheri Soltan, and the Capighi Baſha, who commanded jointly with him, broke into the Provinces, and fell upon her Imperial Majeſty's Troops: And, notwithſtanding they were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs, they had however the Addreſs to ſeduce Umey, with other Subjects of Ruſſia, to revolt and join with them in their Enterprize; as in reality they attacked the City Derbent, and made horrible Devaſtations, not only in the new Ruſſia Provinces of Perſia, but likewiſe in that Empire's antient Territory about Grebenski, whence divers Thouſands of Ruſſian Subjects were ſent away into Turkey.

At the ſame Juncture a Band of Don Coſſacks, under Command of the Attaman Trolow, was ſet upon in the old Territory of Ruſſia by another numerous Body of Tartars, who killed ſeveral of them, and took Priſoners the Attaman, with a good Number of his Coſſacks; while other Tartars made freſh Incurſions upon the Don Coſſacks, and the Lands of Backmut and Iſom.

Of thoſe Ruſſian Subjects whom Fetha Gheri Sultan had taken Priſoners, a great Number were carried to Conſtantinople: Her Imperial Majeſty's Reſident claimed them by Virtue of the Peace and Amity which ought to have ſubſiſted between the two Courts; but, inſtead of a ſatisfactory Anſwer, he was given to underſtand, that all he had to do, was to ranſom the Captives in Queſtion at the Rate of one Hundred Lewkows per Head.

In 1734 the Turks of Aſoff, as well as the Tartars of Crimea and Cuban, committed the uſual Hoſtilities againſt the Don-Coſſacks, and in the Territories of Bakmut and and Pultaway; after which Berbut, a Village on this Side the Boriſthenes and O-el, was intirely deſtroyed, the Inhabitants whereof were almoſt all unmerciſully ſlaughtered, without Diſtinction of either Sex or Age, and the Romans dragged away into Slavery.

Notwithſtanding all theſe Violations of the Peace, her Imperial Majeſty contented herſelf with cauſing her Reſident at the Porte, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, to preſent all theſe Inſults and Injuſtices, and to demand Reparation for the ſame, and hoped that the Interpoſition of the Foreign Miniſters, reſiding at the Porte, would at laſt induce the ſublime Porte, to give her the requiſite Satisfaction, and to put an End to the Violences complained of.

In this Hope her Imperial Majeſty remained till the Year 1735; at which time it became univerſally viſible how little Account the Porte made of her Friendſhip.

The Porte very well knows, that the People of Dagheſtan are from times immemorial, the indiſputable Subjects of Ruſſia, and could not be yielded up to any other Power, and leaſt of all to the Ottomans.

Nevertheleſs the laſt Grand Vizir Ali Baſha flatly declared to the Ruſſian Reſident at Conſtantinople, and by a Letter to Count Oſterman, at the Juncture when the Porte took the Dagheſtans under her Protection, *That he had given Orders to the Khan of Crimea to join them, to advance towards the Shirwan, and to make himſelf Maſter of that Country*; adding, *That if Ruſſia ſhould offer to oppoſe the ſaid Enterprize, the Porte would not fail ſupporting it by open Force.* And tho' the ſaid Count remonſtrated againſt this Reſolution, declaring in due Form, that the Ruſſian Empreſs at all Events, would be obliged to take Meaſures for her Defence, if the Porte perſiſted in it: Yet the ſaid Reſident, and even the Miniſters of Great-Britain, Holland, and the Roman Emperor received no other Anſwer than ſuch as the Ottoman Porte is accuſtomed to give when ſhe is diſpoſed to a Rupture; namely, *That the Grand Vizir would not hear any more of that Affair, ſince ſuch was the Intention and Pleaſure of the Sultan his Maſter.* In ſhort, the Khan of Crim Tartary continued his March, and attacked the Dagheſtan Provinces, ruining the Country, and exerciſing all Manner of Inhumanity, after the uſual Cuſtom of his Nation. And the Tartars of Crimea and Nagay made Incurſions into other of the Ruſſian Territories, every where following the deteſtable Example which their Khan had juſt before ſet them in Dagheſtan.

Her Imperial Majeſty's Reſident having, in November laſt, made very ſerious Remonſtrances on this Occaſion, the Porte thought not fit to make any other Return than this biting and contemptuous Anſwer, viz. *That the Crim Tartars*

Khan

Khan was already got into Perſia, with the Help of certain good Offices done him by the Ruſſian Generals.

This Myſtery is now at length unveiled, the Porte having reſolved to fall upon Ruſſia with her whole Force; and tho' the Places ſituate on the Caſpian Sea were not reſtored to Perſia on any other Condition, than that her Imperial Majeſty ſhould, as a Friend to both the contracting Parties, be compriſed in the Treaty Perſia was to make with the Porte, which was propoſed and inſiſted upon by Perſia; yet this was haughtily rejected by the Ottomans, who formally declared, "That they would never conclude a Peace on thoſe Conditions, they looking on Ruſſia as their Enemy, againſt whom they were reſolved to employ their whole Power."

After theſe hoſtile Intentions ſo openly declared, her Imperial Majeſty has no other Expedient remaining, than to uſe the Power wherewith God hath vouchſafed to intruſt her, againſt the Ottoman Porte, in order to defend her Subjects from all Inſults.

Her Imperial Majeſty notwithſtanding did not take this Reſolution but with Reluctance, and with the ſole View of procuring a Satisfaction proportionate to ſo many Violences & Loſſes as Ruſſia has already ſuffered from the Ottoman Porte, and ſhould think fit to ſend her Armies to the Frontiers for that purpoſe. In the mean time hoped, that the Porte would permit the Ruſſian Reſident and all his Followers and Baggage, to retire in Safety, according to the Practice of all civilized Nations on the like Occaſions.

Kilkenny, April 25. On Friday died in this Town Neal Mc Keever, aged 99: He never had a Day's Illneſs ſince he was a Child till Wedneſday laſt. His Brother died here about four Years ſince, aged 103 or 105. It was a uſual Saying of his, that he never lay on a Feather Bed, never ſupp'd out of a Silver Spoon, never eat off a Pewter Diſh; nor never made two Draughts of a Quart of Whisky when he could get it.

Dublin, April 29. Laſt Saturday was found dead in his Bed, that eminent Performer on the Bag-Pipes, Mr. Matthew Handy, who had been in perfect Health about two Hours before. His peculiar Excellency on that Inſtrument, together with his ridiculous Size, ſufficient to excite Mirth (being but two Foot high) made him the Life and Soul of his Countrymen: He was yeſterday ſolemnly interr'd with his Anceſtors in Rathmichael Church near Bray, attended with an unuſual Concourſe of People of all ſorts; eight Couple of Pipers preceeded his Corpſe to the Church Yard, and performed over his Grave a Funeral Dirge, compos'd upon that Occaſion, and calculated particularly for the Bag Pipes, by our Orpheus, the famous Carolin. 'Tis ſaid this inimitable Man had the Honour of performing before many Potentates of Europe, and that he was offered a conſiderable Penſion to be Piper in Ordinary to the late Czar of Muſcovy.

Amſterdam, May 6. O. S. The Foreign News-Writers, for want of being informed of what lately paſſed here with Regard to Baron Theodore, have related that Tranſaction with ſo many falſe Circumſtances, that it will be a Service to the Publick to inform them exactly of the Fact; which, in plain Terms, is as follows,

'That Gentleman had been incognito in this Country, a-'bout important Affairs betwixt himſelf and the Corſicans. 'A Perſon of this City, who happen'd to be in his Service, 'betray'd him, in Concert with another, whom he had introduc'd to Theodore, on Pretence of deſiring ſome Employment under him, but in the mean time diſcover'd him 'to ſome of his old Creditors here, who cauſed him to be 'arreſted. While he was in Confinement, other Perſons 'thinking, 'tis like, to do Service to the Republick of Genoa, left no Stone unturn'd to keep him in Cuſtody; and 'they made advantageous Offers to Lord Theodore only to 'protract the Time: But their Craft and Wiles being diſcover'd by others, who ſtrove heartily to ſave him, a Method was found out to enable him to ſatisfy his Creditors 'of this Country; and as to the Debts that he was charg'd 'with by Foreigners, for which he was likewiſe arreſted, 'the Affair was argued before the Magiſtrates, who in open 'Court declared the Arreſt void and groundleſs; becauſe 'the Debts were not duly proved; ſo that he was immediately ſet at Liberty, to the great Mortification of thoſe 'who only aimed to keep him Priſon, to ſerve their particular View. The Baron was treated, not only while 'he was in Priſon, but afterwards, with great Diſtinction.'

Boſton, Aug. 8. Laſt Thurſday in the Afternoon Mr. Benjamin Bagnall, jun. eldeſt Son of Mr. Benjamin Bagnall of this Town, Merchant, was married to Mrs. Anne Hawden Daughter of Mr. James Hawden of this Town, Merchant, in the manner of the Quakers; the Marriage was ſolemnized in the great Presbyterian Meeting-Houſe, that of the Quakers not being large enough to contain the vaſt Concourſe of People of all Perſuaſions who came to ſee the Solemnity. The Parents of the married Couple gratefully acknowledge the Favour of having the Marriage ſolemnized in ſaid Meeting-Houſe. His Excellency our Governor, and ſeveral of the Council, and of the Juſtices, &c. attended the ſaid Marriage, which was carried on with becoming Decency. It being a rainy time, His Excellency favoured the Bridegroom and Bride with his Chariot.

Cuſtom-Houſe, NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15 *Entred In.*

Fowler from P. Amboy, Spiring from Salem in N. England, Lawrence from Maryland, Applebe from Savannah in Georgia, Parmyſter from N Providence and S. Carolina, Boyd from Jamaica, Roſewell from Coracoa, Manſel from Teneriffe.

Entred out. Milliken for Boſton, Greek for Antigua, Pratt for Coracoa, Davis for Canary-Iſlands, Harly for Lisbon, Spiring for London.

Cleared T. Fowle and R. Fowle to Coracoa, Gilbert to Antigua, Hicks and Milliken to Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 16.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated* May 26. 1737.

'THIS Day the Lords Commiſſioners of Trade, have 'had a Hearing before them by Council, on the 'Petition of Lord *Baltimore* againſt Col. THOMAS's being 'appointed Governor of the *Three Lower Counties* in *Pennſylvania*, unleſs by the King's immediate Commiſſion. After 'the Arguments were over, the Board agreed upon a Report altogether in favour of the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, PHILADELPHIA, *Entred In.*

Sloop Joſeph and John, Joſeph Stovel, from St. Martins.
Brigt. Richard and Eliz. Martin Ball, } from Jamaica.
Sloop Rainbow, Benjamin Chriſtian, }
Snow Seneca, John Jones, from Boſton.
Sloop Winyaw, Richard Paynter, from R. Iſland.

Entred out.

Brigt. Strafford, John Cauzar for Cadiz.
Sloop Lydia, James Coultas, for Barbadoes.
Ship Molly, James Oſwald, for Gibraltar.

Cleared.

Brigt. Revolution, John Philips, to Lisbon.
Sloop William and Eliz. Stephen Willams, to S. Carolina.
Sloop Humming-Bird, John Paynter, to Lewes.

ALL Perſons indebted to Joſeph Shippen, *jun. of* Philadelphia, *are deſired forthwith to pay their reſpective Debts, the ſaid* Shippen *intending for* London, *in the Ship* Conſtantine, Edward Wright, *Commander.*

To be ſold very cheap for ready Money, by ſaid Shippen *at his Store in* Front-Street, *oppoſite to the Sign of the* Scales.

Broad and narrow Camblets, Crapes of ſeveral ſorts, broad Cloths, London *and* Briſtol *Shalloons, Calimancoes, ſtrip'd Tammys, Duroys, Garlix, Ozenbrigs, Check Linnen, Bed Ticks, Bunts, Kentings, Cambriks, Sileſias, yellow Canvas, Buckrams, Muſlins, Chellos, Cotton Romals, fine Callicoes of different ſorts, Fuſtians, Corded Dimitys, Cotton Counterpans, Silk Handkercheifs, black Gorgoroons, Luteſtrings, Taffaties, Grazets, half Ell Perſians, Silk and Thread, Sattins, Dimjais, Burdets, Nuns Thread, broad and narrow Tapes, Bobbins, Pins, Gartering, Buttons and Mohair, Cutlery-ware, ſingle and double refined Sugar, Shot, Men and Womens Gloves, Braſs Cocks for Doors, Braſs Arms for Sconces.*

To be SOLD,

BY *Thomas Dunning* at the *George* in *Second Street*, a very good Chariot of *London* make, now to be ſeen at Mr. *Thomas Montgomery's*, Coach-maker in *Cheſnut-Street.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That PETER SONMANS,

IS Removed from *Second-Street*, to *Market-Street*, near *Bickley*'s Corner, where all Persons may be supply'd with all manner of Druggs, Chymical and Galenical Medicines, and common Oils; also Squires grand Elixir, Bateman's Pectoral Drops, Eaton's Stiptick, Lockart's and Matthew's Pills, Gairand's best Hungary-Water, Stoughton's Bitter, Daffie's Elixer, Bateman's and Blagrave's plain and golden Spirit of Scurvey Grass, Owner's Lozenge's, Clifton's and Banister's golden Spirit of Venice Treacle, Turner's Drops and Pills for curing Convulsions, Epilepsies, and Falling-Sickneses, &c.

RUN away from the Subscriber, Rector of *All-Saints*, in *Calvert* County, *Maryland*, the two following Men, *viz.*

One, named *John Lister*, middle siz'd, very thick, red complexion, much Pock-broken, wears a Flaxen Bobb Wig, a greenish Suit of Clothes, linn'd with green shagreen.

The other, named *Robert Rogers*, House-Carpenter by Trade, pretty short, brown complexion, two or three Grains of Gun-powder on the bridge of his Nose, small gash on one of his Thumbs. Had on, a brown Kersey Coat, with metal Buttons, a green Jacket.

Whosoever apprehends and secures the said Servants, shall have *Ten Pounds* Sterling, besides what the Law allows, paid by *James Williamson.*

P. S. Both the said Servants are thought to be pretty good Sailors as well as Artists.

RUN *away on the 8th of this Instant* Aug. *from* Amos Austin *of* Evesham, Burlington *County, an Irish Servant Lad, named* Joseph Balford, *aged about* 19 *Years, short Stature, red hair'd, a little freckled, with a Scar on his Eye-brow: Had on, a Suit of coarse grey cotton and wooll with round pewter Buttons, leather Breeches, brown worsted Stockings, new calf-skin shoes, a fine shirt, striped red and yellow silk Handerchief, a new fine Hat.*

Whoever secures the said Servant so that he may be had again, shall have Five Pounds *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by*
Amos Austin. Philad. August 17. 1737.

RUN away from *Edward Williams* of *Boston*, Currier, on the 31st of *January* last, *Jonathan Reed*, an Irishman lately come from Dublin, but speaks pretty good English, about 32 Years of Age, his Name is mark'd with Ink on one of his Hands, a short well set Man, round fac'd, black Beard, round Shoulder'd, his Legs leaning a little, wore a blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, brown Breeches, and brown Wig, but 'tis suppos'd he may have chang'd his Cloaths; he is a Currier by Trade, but can work at the Shoemaker's and Brushmaker's Trade. There was in Company with him *John McCarrol*, an Attorney at Law.

Whoever shall take up said *Reed*, and him safely convey to his said Master in *Boston*, shall have *Five Pounds* Reward and all reasonable Charges paid by. *Edward Williams.*

Note. The said *Reed* sells Playbooks and Pamphlets, and is suppos'd to be gone towards *North-Carolina.*

RUN away on the 19th of *July* past from *Nathaniel Grubb*, of *Willistown* in *Chester* County, an *Irish* Servant Man named *Richard Barret*, about 20 Years of Age, pretty tall and slender, wears his own Hair, has sore Eyes, and a large Scar on his Cheek caused by a Burn. He had on when he went away, a good felt Hat, homespun cinnamon-colour'd Jacket, linnen Trowsers, and good shoes newly mended with strings in them.

Whoever secures the said Servant so that his Master may have him again, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reasonable Charges paid, by *Nathaniel Grubb.*

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Thomas Ash*, formerly of *Burlington* County, but late of the County of *Bucks*, deceas'd, are desired to pay their respective Dues to *Eleanor Ash*, Executrix; And those who have any Demands on the said Estate, are desired to lay their Accounts before her that they may be adjusted.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS SHOEMAKER, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those who have any Demands on the the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts that they may be adjusted.

JACOB SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL POWELL. } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

BY *John Brientnall* in *Chesnut-Street*, Pocket Compasses of several Sorts, some of them with Dials; Microscopes, Spectacles, and Prospect Glasses, most sorts of Locks and Nails, Whalebone by wholesale, Tow-Cards by wholesale or retale, Hair and Hemp-Lines of several sorts, Rum, Mellasses, Sugar, and several other sorts of Goods, at reasonable Rates.

Where also old Spectacle-Glasses are leather'd

To be SOLD,

IN the *Great-Valley*, in *Whiteland* Township, *Chester* County, near *Isaac Malin*'s, The half of a good Grist and Boulting Mill, by *David Evans.* As also the other half of the said Mills, with the Tract of Land thereunto belonging, by *Thomas Lloyd.*

WHEREAS *Joseph Growdon*, late of *Bucks* County, Gent. died greatly indebted, leaving an Estate unfortunately subject to many Incumbrances and Disputes at Law; his Son *Joseph Growdon*, Administrator, being willing to execute the Trust reposed in him, with Satisfaction, as far as he can, to all his Father's Creditors, desires, they will for that purpose be pleased to give him a Meeting, at the House of *David Evans*, in *Market-Street*, on *Monday* the *Fifteenth* of this Inst. *Aug.* at *Three* a Clock in the Afternoon: In the mean time, if any Persons have Demands on the said Estate, not hitherto made known to the said Administrator, they are again requested to lay the same before him.

RUN away on *Sunday* last the three following Servant Men, *viz.*

From *William Roe*, of *New-Garden* in *Chester* Connty, a *Scotch* Servant Man named *John Mc'Daniel*, aged about 24 Years, a tall Man with short black curl'd Hair. Had on an old Hat, linnen Jacket and Trowsers, and good Shoes soal'd

From *Robert Holiday* of the same Place, one named *Phili. Macall*, a Native *Irishman*, of middle Stature, well-set, about 24 Years of age, has black strait Hair. Had on an old Felt Hat, a Tow Jacket, Flax linnen Shirt, ash-colour Kerset Breeches, coarse black worsted Stockings, double-soal'd Pumps. Also one *Patrick Tommins*, born in *Dublin*, aboud 18 Years of age, middle stature, pockfretten, his Hair light brown, but lately shav'd: Has on a tow Shirt and Trowsers, and Leather Breeches with Leather Buttons at the Knees, a good brown homespun cloth Coat with Brass Buttons, and double-soal'd Pumps. 'Tis suppos'd they are algone together.

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants so that their Masters may have them again, shall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward for each, or *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* for them all, and reasonable Charges paid, by

Philad. July 28. 1737. *William Roe & Robert Holiday.*

To be SOLD,

BY *Peter Bard*, at his Store, over-against Mr. *Thomas Lawrence*, Sundry Sorts of European Goods; Likewise a young Negro Boy by Trade a Carpenter.

Lately IMPORTED from BRISTOL,
In the Ship Vigor, Samuel Bromadge, *Master,*

SEVERAL likely Servant Men, being Tradesmen and Husbandmen Apply to said Master on board said Ship, or *Reese Meredith*, at his Store on *Fishbourn*'s Wharff.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year

Where Advertisements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.